

The Republican.

OFFICE.
Over Pershing's Drug Store.
I. M. MATTINGLY,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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Great Improvements in
SEWING MACHINES
Empire Shuttle Machine!
PATENTED FEBRUARY 14, 1860.
Salesroom, 454 Broadway, N. Y.

This Machine is constructed on an entirely new principle of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most prominent experts, and pronounced to be **SUPERIOR** to all other Sewing Machines.
The following are the principal advantages urged against Sewing Machines:
1st—Requires labor to the operator.
2nd—Lacks of getting out of order.
3rd—Expense, trouble and loss of time.
The Empire Sewing Machine is exempt from all these objections.

It has a straight needle, independent action, makes the **LOCK** or **STITCH** STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAY, and is able to sew on both sides, performs perfect work on every description of material, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither CAN nor COIL WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as clock, and is **ESPECIALLY** A NOISELESS MACHINE!
It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girl of twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health. Is **STURDY** and **SAFE**.

WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY
of construction makes it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.
We respectfully invite all those who may desire to examine this Machine with a superior article, to call and examine.

This Unrivaled Machine.
But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of
Merchant Tailors, Dress Makers, Coach Makers, Currier Makers, Hoop Skirt Manufacturers, Gutter Fitters, Shirt and Bosom Makers, Shoe Binders, Vest and Pantaloen Makers.
We design and construct Sewing Machines will be liberally dealt with.

Price of Machines, Complete.
No. 1. Family Machine, with Hammer complete, \$50.00
No. 2. Sewing Machine, with Hammer complete, \$65.00
No. 3. Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table, \$75.00
No. 4. Large, for Leather, with rolling foot, \$85.00
CABINETS IN EVERY VARIETY.
We want Agents for all towns in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, where agents are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given, but no money advanced.
J. T. McARTHUR & CO.,
661 Broadway, New York.

The Model Sewing Machine!
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,
Because the Best!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Weed Sewing Machine Co.,
506 Broadway, New York.
Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.
THE WEED MACHINES, with all their valuable improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are **SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.**
—FOR—
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Simple in construction, durable in all their parts, and **READY UNDERSTOOD**. They have a facility of work without change or adjustment. Using all kinds of Thread. With Foot, Feed, Elastic, Foot, Quilt, Cord, and in fact do all kinds of work required by Families or Manufacturers. They make the **Interlock Stitch**, which cannot be excelled for firmness, elasticity, and utility and give of finish.

THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
in every instance, where they have been exhibited in competition with other standard Machines. We invite all persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by Machinery, to inspect them, and make sure they secure the best, by proving the **WEED** before purchasing. The Company being duly licensed, the Machines are protected against imitations or litigation.

EP PERSONS AT A DISCOUNT can order by mail with perfect confidence, that the Machine will reach them safely, and that they will be able to manage it to their entire satisfaction, with no other aid than the printed instructions accompanying each Machine. Every explanation will be cheerfully given to all, whether they wish to purchase or not. Descriptive Circulars, together with Specimens of Work, will be furnished to all who desire them, by mail or otherwise.

EP RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED, in all localities in the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom we offer GREAT INCENTIVES. Energetic men will find a paying business, as reliable Sewing Machines have become a necessity in every family. We manufacture a great variety of styles, from which we give a low price—No. 2. Family, \$20.00; No. 3. Extra, \$25.00; No. 4. Large, \$35.00; No. 5. 4. Manufacturing, \$75.00 and \$85.00.
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
[Box 2,041 Post Office.] 506 Broadway, N. Y.

LAPORTE MARBLE WORKS.
SHERMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Monuments, Tomb Stones,
Head Stones, of all Sizes and Forms,
MARBLE TABLE TOPS,
Bureau Tops, Counter Slabs, Etc.

They will sell all kinds of work cheaper than any other establishment in Northern Indiana can, and will warrant satisfaction in all cases.
R. S. LENHART, General Agent,
A. BOYD, Local Agent, Plymouth,
October 25, 1864.

WANTED.
Butter, Eggs, Hens, Wax, Tallow, Rags, &c., in exchange for goods at CALKINS'.
PRINTS.
The cheapest PRICES in town at CALKINS'.
JANUARY 20, 1865.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BAIR & SPONSER,
PAINTERS, GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

VALLEY ORCHARD LODGE, NO. 174.
I. O. G. T.—Meets every Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, Ayres, Ind. Traveling members are invited to attend.
J. A. BUCHER, W. C. T. U.
L. H. FRIEDMAN, W. R. S. [205]

W. H. DAVENPORT,
SCENERY DESIGNER.
Will visit Plymouth on the second and last Tuesday and Wednesday of each month.
March 21, 1864—21st

PETER DALLAKER,
BUTCHER.
North side LaPorte Street, West of Becker's Store.
March 21, 1864—21st

DR. J. M. CONFER,
Late Surgeon of the 29th Ind. Inf., offers his professional services to the people of Marshall County. Office and residence, west side of Michigan Street, in the third block north of the Edwards House, Plymouth, Ind. March 21, 1864—21st

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN PLYMOUTH.
D. RATTY,
Merchant Tailor,
Up State, Cor. 1st & 2nd Sts.
OVER S. & M. BECKER'S STORE,
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
CUTTING DONE TO ORDER.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER, DEALER IN
WATCHES,
Clocks and Jewelry.
Keeps always on hand a large and fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Breast Pins, Earand Rings, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Jewelry. All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Sundays and Tuesdays. Office over Hill's Bakery, west side Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind. [205]

RENBARGER, SADDLE AND
Harness Maker,
SOUTH SIDE OF
LaPorte St.,
Opposite Clearwell's Store,
Plymouth, Ind.

DR. T. A. BORTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Has changed his residence to the new building on Adams Street, one square east of the Seminary building. Office over Hill's Bakery, in A. D. Borton's building, west side of Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind. [205]

BANK OF THE STATE
OF INDIANA.
Branch at Plymouth.
Open from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 1 to 3 p. m.
THEO. CRESSLER, Cashier.
S. A. FLETCHER, Jr., President.
April 18, 1864—18th

EDWARDS HOUSE,
MICHIGAN ST., PLYMOUTH, IND.
C. & W. H. MC CONNELL, Proprietors.
Canneries, to be had from all trains, and also to carry the loads, when orders are left at the house.

DR. A. O. BORTON,
DENTIST.
Wholesale and Retail of Teeth inserted on the most approved plan. Special attention paid to the extraction of diseased teeth, and the fitting of children's teeth corrected.
Fancy and Gold Teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Sundays and Tuesdays. Office over Hill's Bakery, west side Michigan Street, Plymouth, Ind. [205]

JOHN G. OSBORNE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING.
PLYMOUTH, IND.
[205]

D. T. PHILLIPS, Attorney and Counselor at Law
and
WAR CLAIM AGENT.
Office in Howard & Woodward's Brick Building, upstairs, Plymouth, Indiana.
Fracions in Marshall and adjoining counties. [205]

GOVERNMENT WAR CLAIM
AGENCY.
JOHN D. DEVOR,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
SOLDIERS' BACK PAY AND BOUNTY AGENT,
—AND—
SOLICITOR OF PENSIONS.

J. F. LANGENBAUGH,
Who understands the German and English languages thoroughly, has been appointed
Notary Public,
and will translate documents from one language to the other on reasonable terms.
He will also take acknowledgments of Deeds, &c., &c. He may be found at the "Low Price Store." April 30, 1864—31st

JOHN NOLL,
BUTCHER,
East side Michigan street, opposite Wheeler's Bank
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.
Nov. 5, 1863—5th

J. H. BESAZK, JAMES FORCE,
BESAZK & FORCE,
Merchant Tailors,
Two doors north of Wheeler's Bank.
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres
AND
VESTINGS,
which they propose to MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, on as good terms as any other establishment in the west. Call and see.
BESAZK & FORCE.
Plymouth, May 5, 1864—5th

M. WOODROW, AGENT,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Chairs, Furniture, Mattresses,
LOOKING-GLASS PLATES, PICTURE
FRAMES, GILT MOULDING, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Ready-Made Coffins,
ALL SIZES, ALWAYS ON HAND.
No. 9, Michigan Street, Plymouth, Indiana.
April 30, 1864—30th

THE REPUBLICAN.

PLYMOUTH, IND.,
Thursday, August 25, 1864.

Quibbling About the Quotas.
The enemies of the Government at the North, remarks the Chicago Tribune of a recent date, have a perpetual source of quarrel with the draft, in the fact that the enrollment as made under the act of Congress does not agree with the census of 1860. They assume without even an attempt at proof that the census is correct, the enrollment incorrect, and that where the enrollment calls for more men than the census the quota should be cut down to the census figure. It is a singular fact that where the enrollment has called for fewer men than the census no desire has been expressed, even by the bitterest Copperheads, to increase the quota to the number which would be due by the census. It is not therefore a faith in the infallibility of the census, but a desire to evade the draft, which dictates the complaint. Had the Government apportioned the quotas according to the census, without any enrollment, what an outcry would have been made. We would have been reminded that the census was loosely made, for the purpose of general and statistical information merely; that since it was made populations had changed; some cities like New York and Chicago had increased in population while many rural districts had diminished, and that however valuable a census might be as a means of arriving at general statistics or even of distributing representation in Congress, it was never taken with the care and precision required where the personal rights and duties of every citizen relative to military service were involved. Lord would have been the clamor from all Copperheads for an enrollment. Anticipating this before apportioning the quotas a national enrollment was carefully taken. Of course it disagrees with the census. This was inevitable, both from the fact that it was more carefully taken, and because serious changes in the relative populations of the various districts have occurred since the taking of the census. This disagreement of the census with the enrollment is dishonest, meanly, and malignantly harped on by the Tories from one end of the land to the other, as a "Democratic" grievance.

This can more easily be done as the quotas of the cities are generally increased by the enrollment relatively to the rural districts. The cities also are generally Democratic, while the rural districts are Republican. Of course the enrollment could only increase the quotas of the cities by showing that they have increased in relative population since the census was taken, which is frequently the fact. Again, the census includes all ages and both sexes. The enrollment aims only at men within the arm-bearing ages. As more of these have enlisted in the Union than in the Copperhead districts, it is natural that the enrollment show more of them remaining in the Copperhead than in the Union districts, inasmuch that had the Unionists all gone, the Copperheads alone would be called for. Hence the hue and cry is raised that the enrollment oppresses the Democratic districts. Governor Seymour starts it. The Copperhead papers are filled with it. All these sources of mischief know as well as we do that the enrollment is far more just as a basis for drafting than the census, and hence that the whole complaint is a malignant sham, intended to deceive the most ignorant class of their followers, such as those who engaged in the New York riots of last year. No intelligent man can be deceived by it. And what object can there be in spreading this deception among the ignorant, save to stir up mob violence by a cunning system of falsehood, consisting of the display of figures which, even if true in themselves, are made the cover of a lie. Thus, the knaves quibble that the dopes may relate.

From a Volunteer.
CAMP ON THE CHATTANOOGA, Geo.,
August 3, 1864.

DEAR REPUBLICAN.—I have been threatening my pen and paper this long time that I would write to you, so have determined to do so this afternoon. I am happy to inform you that I have had good luck on this march so far;—I have not been sick a minute. I am not with my regiment now, but would just as soon be as where I am; but my superiors ordered me to serve the country in the capacity of regimental Wagon Maker, and I had no alternative but to obey. I suppose that I benefit the good cause fully as much as I would in the ranks, and therefore am satisfied. I am not sorry at all that I volunteered, and am really glad that I did, for I now know the difference between the so-called Democratic and Republican or Union parties. At home I could never find out what the Democratic principles were, but here it is not so difficult. It is plain to see that the Copperheads are doing all in their power to prolong the war, and to finally overthrow this once happy and free government. They are the men who keep the rebels in heart, and inspire them with hopes of ultimately achieving their independence. No longer ago than to-day I had a rebel prisoner, a captain, tell me that they would gain their independence in

spite of us, for, said he, you will have a rebellion among yourselves before the election comes off, and then you will have as much as you can attend to at home. I tell you such language was hard to bear, but I was not astonished as I had been apprized from other sources that the Copperheads were plotting mischief, but the question in my mind was, how did this chap become so well posted in regard to what was transpiring in the North? Is it not evident that the traitors North and South have communication and fully understand each other?

Dear Republican.—I used to be one of the staunchest kind of Democrats, but I am happy to tell you this day that I am not the kind of a Democrat I was when I came out, and not the kind that a majority of those who call themselves Democrats are. I am nothing more nor less than what the Copperheads would call a Lincoln Abolitionist. Yes, I have bravely got over being a Copperhead, and I would like above all things to deposit a ballot for Old Abe this fall, for his re-election is the only thing that will close the war this year.

I have often wondered if my old associates and former political friends would talk and act the way they do if they were once on a battle field, or in a field hospital, where they could see our dead and wounded heroes, who had fallen in defense of their country. If these sights did not drive all the treason out of their hearts, I should despair of them and hand them over to the devil to deal with. I am not the only one that has changed, but hundreds of others who were Democrats when they entered the service are what the Cops would call Abolitionists now. I know whereof I affirm.

ISAAC SMITH,
Co. D, 9th Reg. Ind. Vol. Vols.

EDUCATIONAL.—CYRUS NUTT, D. D., President of the Indiana State University, will deliver a free lecture at the Methodist Church this evening, on the subject of Education, and the advantages and facilities of the State University for imparting a thorough training to the youth. The subject of an Agricultural College and Military School will also be discussed. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

Blank Notes for sale at this office.
A Soldier's Counsel to Young Ladies.
The following curious epistle appears in the Chicago Tribune:

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 28, 1864.
To Eight Young Ladies, residing in Illinois, Indiana and Michigan:
Ladies, permit me to address a few lines to you through the Tribune, in regard to "correspondence" with soldiers and officers serving in the army of our country. We, the officers and soldiers of the army, need and deserve the sympathy and counsel of our mothers, wives, sisters and lady acquaintances from the dear homes we have left behind. From these letters we are always acceptable, are read with a deep interest, and there is always a deep feeling of respect for the writers, and the dear old homes whence they come. There is no levity or expression of vulgar thought, or low allusions to the writers of them—only home thoughts of the dear ones we love so well; and often have I seen the bronzed face of the veteran, as well as the fair cheek of the young recruit, flushed with manly pride, or over them flowing tears that spoke louder than words of true hearts and brave men. Not so when your cold, insipid and stale letters are received. There is generally a shout of derision from many voices as your carefully written nonsense is retailed out to a corporal, sergeant, private, or may be to a negro servant; and could you hear the vulgar wit and coarse expressions over your letter, and at your expense, I think, ladies, you would answer no more.

"Waited," you would answer no more. "I trust, ladies, that this article may be of service to you, inasmuch as it will urge you to write only to those whom you know; and you may put it down for a fact that any soldier or officer advertising for lady correspondence, does so for no honorable or noble purpose. Ninety nine out of every hundred letters received by officers or soldiers are treated with contempt and derision. Thus you see that your tender effusions, gushing out of flowery and sentimental platitudes, are used to your disadvantage and injury. In many cases the officer or soldier takes pains to ascertain your true name, and then your letters not only reflect to your disadvantage, but bring disgrace to your friends. I know of one young lady who is the laughing stock of a whole regiment, and many of hers are not two years ago. Her fair name and character are blighted, and one who has counted on her being something more than a friend to him in the future has cast her aside, and her letters of truth to him are unanswered, or returned unopened. Ladies, good bye. Learn from this to do better. Write to your known and tried soldier friends and relatives, and none other.

"I am, ladies, your friend and well wisher."
E. V. WILSON,
1st Lieut. Co. H, 39th Wis. Vols.

Notice.—The Draft.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
INDIANAPOLIS, August 12, 1864.

In consequence of numerous inquiries made at this office, respecting the assignment of quotas to various counties and townships, and other subjects, pertaining to the pending draft, notice is hereby given, that this department has no power or control over these matters. Applications for information should be made to Col. Conrad Baker, Assistant Provost Marshal at this place, or to the district Provost Marshals, who will give the same due attention.

O. P. MONROE.

To the People of Indiana.

The Indiana State Sentinel of yesterday contained what purports to be an Address of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Indiana, signed by J. J. Bingham, Chairman.

As this document is of an extraordinary character, I deem it my duty to warn the people against the consequences which it seems intended to produce. To prevent any charge of misconstruction on my part, I here quote it in the exact words as it appeared in the Sentinel:

ADDRESS.
In view of the excitement of the public mind, arising from the perilous condition of the country, and especially from the late call of the President for 500,000 men to be drafted on the 5th of September next, if not before voluntarily enlisted into the military service of the United States, the Democratic State Central Committee, expressing as they believe the opinions and purposes of the Democracy of the State, have deemed it proper publicly to declare—

First.—That while it is well considered and inflexible purpose of the Democratic party of this State, acting in concert with all patriotic citizens who respect the purity of the ballot and desire the public good to maintain by force, if need be, and at all hazards, the right of the people to free and fair elections, we condemn any attempt at resistance of the laws, before constitutional remedies are exhausted, and earnestly advise all men to abide patiently the action of the chosen representatives of the Democratic party at Chicago, on the 29th of August, looking forward to the coming election for a peaceful and constitutional redress of grievances more effectual than violence.

Second.—In times of public peril like the present, and in view of what are believed to be well founded apprehensions of attempts on the part of those in authority to interfere by military power with the freedom of elections, patriotism and prudence alike demand that the constitutional right of the people to keep and bear arms as a necessary means of defense to a free State, should not be violated nor abandoned; and it is the right and duty of all good citizens to co-operate in open lawful organizations for the protection of the freedom of elections, and for the preservation of peace and constitutional order and the rights of the people within the State, as well as for its defense against invasion, and we especially recommend to the people in all their counties, townships and election precincts thorough organization for these ends.

Third.—As manifest inequalities exist in the assignments of quotas to the different States, under the late call for 500,000 men, which have created the belief that there has been an unfair discrimination in favor of certain Eastern States to the prejudice of Indiana and other States, this committee has assumed the duty of ascertaining by application to Governor Morton, Adjutant General Noble, Provost Marshal Baker or other proper authorities, the grounds of such inequalities, and whether or not they are in accordance with law and can be remedied. By order of the Committee.

J. J. BINGHAM, Chairman.
The second clause declares that, in view of what are believed to be well founded apprehensions of attempts by those in authority to interfere with the freedom of elections, recommends a thorough military organization of the people in all the counties, towns and election precincts, and advises all to exercise their constitutional right in keeping and bearing arms.

The assumption that there is a well founded apprehension that those in authority in this State will interfere by military power with the freedom of elections is absolutely and wickedly false. There is not one fact upon which such an apprehension can be based; not a circumstance can be referred to in the political or military history of the State during the existence of this war, justifying or suggesting the charge. It is true that this charge has been made before, but always without an element of truth, for the simple purpose of exciting and goading the people into illegal, disloyal and dangerous organizations, and demonstrations against Federal and State authority.

So far as my administration is concerned, I can safely defy the authors of this document to point to a single act giving color to this wicked and infamous charge, or to show a single instance in which I have failed to exercise the protection of persons and property, and social and civil rights, without regard to parties or politics. While serving as the Governor of Indiana, I have endeavored to act for the whole people and not for a party, and shall so continue, regardless of all assaults or aspersions; at the same time I shall not hesitate to vindicate legitimate authority, no difference under what pretence or by what method it may be assailed. So far as the approaching elections are concerned, they shall, to the extent of the power vested in me, be open and free, and every legitimate voter be protected in the unrestrained and deliberate exercise of the elective franchise. This is my purpose, nor has there ever been any reason to doubt it, and I cannot, under the pretence that I am about to violate my duty, tolerate the formation of any dangerous or illegal military organizations, the true purpose of which is to resist the State and Federal authority, overawe the people, control the elections, and thus accomplish the very thing against which it is hypocritically pretended they are to guard. It is true that phrases about "open lawful organizations," "defense against invasion," &c., are introduced in the second clause of the address, but they do not in the least disguise its effect and purpose. It assumes that those in authority are about to violate the law, and urges the formation of military organizations to prevent such violation, they being the judges of the existence, extent and remedy for such violations. Such has been the history of all revolutions and civil troubles. The people have been arrayed against the Government upon the real or assumed pretext that acts of tyranny had been or are about to be perpetrated, justifying and commanding military resistance.

Need I argue to an intelligent people that the state of things recommended by this document would inevitably lead to collisions and civil war, the end and consequences of which no man can predict.

While it purports to be addressed to the people of the State generally, it is intended for those only who belong to the political organizations which its authors assume to represent. Should its recommendations be followed, men belonging to other political organizations will feel their personal and political safety endangered, and would be driven for purposes of self defense to similar measures. Thus we should have two or more political parties in the State, armed and organized into military bodies, and all hopes of preventing collisions and preserving peace and order would be lost. Military organizations must be under the supervision and control of the constituted authorities of the State. All others are illegal, unauthorized, and dangerous to the public peace. The constitutional right of the people to bear arms for their own defense has not been and will not be infringed. But this does not cover the case or justify the formation of military organizations to hold the constituted authorities in check under the pretence that they are about to commit illegal or unconstitutional acts. When we consider that threats have already been made, in various parts of the State, of resistance to the execution of Federal authority, and that the public mind is already in an excited and feverish condition, it may well be thought that these proposed military organizations are designated for that purpose and will be used in that way; and this view is greatly strengthened by reference to the preamble of the address.

I do, therefore, solemnly warn the people of the State against accepting the evil counsel they have received; to abstain from all military organizations looking, directly or indirectly, to resistance to Federal or State authority; to abstain from all seditious or treasonable acts, from all organizations or combinations, political or military, tending to compromise them in their allegiance and duty to the Government of the United States. The men who would inveigle them into such schemes or combinations are powerless to protect them against danger, and would undoubtedly be the first to desert them in a moment of peril.

In reference to the concluding part of the address, it need only be said that the execution of the Conscription Act, and the assignment of quotas of the States, districts, counties, townships and cities being exclusively to the Federal, and not to the State authority, and that every exertion has been and will be made by the State authority to secure the correction of error, and see that full justice is done to the State and every part thereof.

Given at the Executive Department, this 16th day of August, A. D. 1864.
O. P. MONROE,
Governor of Indiana.

Democratic Principles.
From the Indianapolis Journal.

The latter-day Democracy agree in one thing with entire harmony, and that is that the especial object of their creation was that they might hold office; but there is a plentiful lack of harmony in "the eternal and immutable principles" of the party in every other particular. Whatever a convention of the unchangeable and inflexible Democracy announces as a principle or advocates as a public measure, that is Democracy; but the conventions, as well as the Grand Commanders, Supreme Commanders, committees and candidates, make such contradictory decisions and lay down platforms so variant that a Democrat who is in good faith, striving to make his election sure to a snug office, is in constant danger of excommunication from the fold of the party. For the purpose of aiding all neophytes to avoid the quicksands, and to enable them to understand what Democratic principles are, we give a synopsis of immutable and unchangeable Democratic articles of faith, all compiled from the highest authorities.

The Democratic State Convention which assembled in this city on the 12th day of July last, adopted the following resolution:

7. That the noble and patriotic sons of Indiana, who, for a love of country and a restoration of the Union as established by our fathers, have sacrificed the enjoyments of home for the hardships and perils of war, merit the thanks of the people of Indiana; that we will ever hold in grateful recollection the memory of those who have fallen in battle, and that it is the duty, and should be the highest pleasure of the people to make ample provision for the support of those who have received disabilities in the service of the country, and the thousands of widows and tens of thousands of orphan children, whose husbands and fathers have sacrificed their lives in defense of their country and honor of the American flag.

This sounded well, and being the declared sentiment of the party in State Convention assembled, it was supposed that the party was at least willing to tender a formal vote of thanks to "the noble and patriotic" soldiers of Indiana; but the moon has changed several times since then, and so have Democratic principles. On the 13th day of August, just a month and a day after our soldiers had been thanked by the State Convention, there was another Democratic Convention held at Fort Wayne, Indiana. In the interim between the two Conventions, both inflexible, the President called for more troops, and the Governor authorized the formation of a regiment of volunteers in each Congressional district, and directed the place of rendezvous for that in the 10th district to be at Fort Wayne. This was too much for the thankful Democracy, and the Fort Wayne branch of the inflexible and immutable passed the following resolution which is published without a word of dissent in the Daily Sentinel of yesterday morning:

"8. That we look upon the quartering of armed troops in our peaceful and law-abiding city as designing no good for the peace and quiet of our community, and that we request the present Mayor of the city of Fort Wayne to appoint a committee of ten good and substantial citizens of Allen county to wait upon the leaders of the so-called Republican party, and notify

them that we shall hold them responsible for all outrages committed by them on our citizens."

Not quite so much "thank you, sir" in that resolution as there might have been without spoiling its beauty; but there is a very distinct intimation that the soldiers would be thanked to keep themselves at a respectful distance from the delicate nose of the Fort Wayne Democracy; and their fear of contamination was so great that they declared their readiness to burn somebody's houses if the unwelcome presence of the soldiers is forced upon them.

On the same day another convention of the inflexible Democracy was held in Brown county, which resolutions after this manner:

"5. That we desire our delegate to the Chicago Convention to use his influence and vote for a peace platform, and a peace candidate for President; and to urge said Convention to declare in favor of an immediate armistice, and the calling of a National Convention to restore peace and Union under the Constitution."

That means that a Vallandigham Convention of the immutable Democracy of the Second Congressional district was held, which laid down the principles of the party as follows:

"Resolved, That we are now, as we ever have been, unqualifiedly in favor of the Union of the States under the Constitution, and stand ready, as we ever have stood, heretofore, to do everything that loyal and true citizens should do to maintain that Union under the Constitution, and hand it down to our children unimpaired as we received it from our fathers."

Considering that the distinctive peace men have General McClellan almost as badly as they do Mr. Lincoln, there seems to be a slight clash in the resolutions of the two Conventions.

On the 13th of August, Vallandigham lifted up his voice at Dayton and said: "We may be compelled to nominate a War Democrat at Chicago. What will be the result? The war will go on. A War Democrat will prosecute the war as Lincoln does. You will be taxed to pay the interest of the public debt, and you will have to pay it. Barring a little extra stealing that is going on now, your expenses will be just as heavy as now. More men will be needed, and you will have another draft. What's the difference whether you are drafted by Lincoln or by a Democrat? He, the speaker, would just as soon be drafted by Lincoln as by a Democrat. He was in favor of peace, and wanted a peace candidate nominated at Chicago."

The inflexible principles are as badly mixed up in other particulars as in those we have cited. The Convention of the Second District resolved against secret political or military oath bound societies, while the State Sentinel insists that they really form the motive power of the party. That Convention declared the ballot-box to be the proper method by which to place the Democracy in power; the Sentinel, and the Democratic State Central Committee, declare themselves in favor of the ballot-box, provided it decides in their favor, otherwise they want another election a la Santa Anna, in which bayonets shall be the arbiter.

If any one cannot tell what Democratic principles are, after all the light thrown upon the question by the above extracts, and the references to other sayings of the sages of the party, we recommend that he call another Convention to elucidate the subject. We have tried to show what is Democracy at the present, and if we have not made it so clear that everybody can understand it, there is no use in trying.

A Night of Excitement.
From the Evansville Journal, August 15.

About 6 o'clock last night the anxiety that had existed in the city culminated in a genuine alarm, by the arrival of a courier from Mount Vernon, announcing that the guerrillas had appeared before Shawneetown, on Saturday evening, attempting to cross on the bar.

The Shawneetown Artillery resisted them successfully and drove them back. They then passed down to Saline Mines, four miles below, where it is said they captured the Charnier and two other boats, supposed to be the Carrie and Gem. With the Charnier it is said they crossed 500 men to the Illinois shore.

Immediately after this arrival of this courier, the alarm guns were fired, and at once the Legion sprang to arms, our streets swarming with men and bristling with bayonets